NEW YORK HERALD.

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Volume XXVIII No. 179 ANUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NUBLOS GARDEN Broadway .- THE DURE'S MOTO LAGRA EZENUS THEATRE Broadway.-Wives of NEW BOWERY THEATRE BOXER - SALATAS-SAID

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-August Provo-Magic RADNUM'S AMERICAN MUSTUM. Broadway - Greater Tres Thems and Wile. Con. Note And Minning Wanners, at a long to the House at House Afternoon and Frening

MRYANTS MINSIRELS. Mechanics' Hall 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway - ETHIOPIA SCOOL DANGES AC - TARGET EXCURSION AND PANORAM OF THE NORTH RIVER.

IRVING HALL, Irving place -The Strukoprigos THE NEW IDEA 485 Broadway .- Songs BURLESQUES, AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN

New York, Monday, June 99, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The enemy is pressing closely upon Harrisburg. General Lee's whole army is undoubtedly in Penn sylvania. His own headquarters are at Hagerstown, Maryland, from which he is directing the movements. General Longstreet's corps crossed the river at Williamsport on Saturday. A great battle is impending at Harrisburg to-day. Last night the rebels were within three miles of the city, and heavy firing was going on all day. This was probably the outposts skirmishing as the enemy advanced. Mechanicsburg was surrendered by our troops yesterday morning, and immediately occupied by the rebels." They also took possession of York, our troops clearing out before them. They have done serious damage to the Northern Central Railroad, both at York and Hanover Junction. They have burned two bridges at Vork Haven. The splendid bridge across the Susquehanna, at Columbia, a mile and a quarter long, which cost a million of dollars, was burned by our own troops, under Colonel Frick, yesterday, who, after making a bold defence in his rifle pits at Wrightsville, on the south side of the river, was compelled to retreat across the bridge, which he burned behind him. He lost a hundred men, who were captured by the enemy. At last accounts the rebels were shelling Wrightsville without warning the inhabitants to leave. The rebels were reported to be at Bainbridge last night, twelve miles above Columbia, with pontoon trains sufficient to construct a bridge. We give a map of the whole region to-day.

The utmost consternation prevails throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and at last there appears to be a disposition on the part of the people to rally for their defence. Companies are arming and turning out at Lancaster, Norristawn and Scrauton. Fugitives, however, keep pouring into Harrisburg, Lancaster and other cities, in a state of complete terror, bringing their cattle, merchaudise and household goods with them.

The rebel General Ewell has issued an order to his troops at Chambersburg urging the necessity of vigilance and discipline for the safety of the army, and prohibiting all straggling, marauding or pludering on pain of the severest penalties. He says that all the material which the army requires will be taken under the military rules which govern civilized warfare, and absolutely prohibits all individual interference with private property.

n the Army of the Potomac is cheering, and will no doubt be welcomed by the public. General Joe Hooker has been relieved of the command of the army-at his own request, it is said-and he is succeeded by Major General George Meade, a brave and experienced officer, who has made his mark in nearly all the battles in which the Potomac army has been engaged since the commoncement of the war. We give a sketch of General Meade's career in another column.

General Hooker and General Meade have both Issued addresses to the army from headquarters at Frederick, the one taking farewell and the other on assuming command.

A large train of wagons and pack mules, while on their way on the Upper Potomac to bring down supplies yesterday morning, were attacked by the rebels three several times. In the two first attempts the cavalry escort repulsed the enemy; but as the train approached Rockville an immense force of the rebels, consisting of two regiments of cavalry and several pieces of artillery, who occupy that place, surrounded them, and captured the whole train of one hundred and fifty wagons and nine hundred mules. Several officers, who were on their way to join their regiments, were also captured.

A large number of rebel cavalry, under command of Fitzhogh Lee, yesterday made a dash into Annandale, capturing several sutlers who were in the vicinity, and burning a number of hospital stores, sutlers' wagons, &c. All the papers found in the neighborhood were gathered up and burned. The sutlers' goods were taken off.

A rebel force, which is said to be seven thousand strong, and composed of three brigades of cavalry, is reported to be moving eastward towards the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They are reported to be commanded by Fitzhugh Lee. It has been ascertained that they passed within fourteen miles of Washington, on the north side, and it is presumed that they are striking for the trestle work upon the railroad between the capital and Annapolis

Refugees who arrived yesterday report that quite a panic exists in Richmond. Only a very small guard was left there, and many of the citizens were leaving and going to Staunton. This would seem to indicate that the Richmond people are rather uneasy at the almost total abandonment of that city by the rebel forces.

From General Dix's department we learn by a despatch from Fortress Monroe, that Colonel the rebellion depend.

Spear, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, completely destroyed the bridge over the South Anna, captured General W. F. H. Lee, Colonel Hearsable, four captains, five lieutenants and one hundred privates. He brought in thirty-five wagons, with six mules each, and one hundred and fifty mules in addition, and from seventy-five to one hundred borses. He took fifteen thousand dollars in Confederate bonds, just issued from an agent of the authorities at Richmond, all public property. No private property has been touched. Colonel Spear's loss is three killed and eight wounded

We give to-day a full and most interesting ac ount of the late capture of the Caleb Cushing by the gallant Portlanders, including a history of the Tacony and her exploits her officers and her fate The steamship Blackstone, which went in search of the Tacony, returned to this port yesterday. She found no trace of the privateer, but fell in with British back on the 22d, which had been boarded by the Tacony on the same day. The weather was foggy, and thus the Blackstone may have passed the privateer on her track without observ

The news from General Rosecrans' department s encouraging. A despatch to the Mashville Union says that a force of federal troops captured three thousand of Bragg's rebels on Saturday passing through Hoover's Gap. Colonel Wilder's mounted infantry made a splendid dash into Manchester, Tennessee, capturing a large number of

The Chattanooga Rebel of Friday says that at that time the firing at Vicksburg was going ou with greater vigor than ever. We have nothing new from that quarter, except from the above ource, later than the 21st, by way of Cairo

Our latest detailed news from Port Hudson comes by the New Orleans steamer Geo. Cromwell vesterday, and dates the 20th inst. Another attempt was then about to be made on the works of the enemy, which seem to be regarded as impregnable. Our correspondence contains highly interest-ing accounts of General Banks' recent movements

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

The Westbole of Columbus, and the Volksfreund of Cincinnati—the leading democratic German papers in Ohio—refuse to support Vallandigham.
The Horicon (Wisconsin) Railroad has been purchased, at auction, by ex-Governor Hunt and Russell Sage, Esq., for \$670,000.

The Saratoga Sentinel says:- "We have never seen so many young men visitors here—in proportion to the company—as at the present They probably visit Saratoga Springs to keep out of the way of the enrolling officer." General Ben. Loan is now in St. Joseph, Mis-

souri, as a private citizen, he having been muster ed out of service. He will probably remain quiet, unless an emergency should arise demandng of Congress, when he will take his seat as the epresentative of the Seventh district of Missonri S. R. Murdock's cashmere mill, situated in South Coventry, Connecticut, was burnt on the 27th instant, together with a good share of its stock. Loss quite heavy. The building was in-sured for \$9,000 and the stock for \$12,000. It was a fine stone mill, and was doing a large business Cotton advanced on Saturday to 66c. a 68c., mostly 67c for middlings, with sales of 3,100 bales reported. There was less activity in breadstuffs, at in some instances drooping prices, and in provisions, which were irregula drooping prices, and in provisions, which were irregular in value. Codies was less freely purchased, while sugars were in lively demand, and moiasses and tons were in fair request. Whiskey was quiet but steady. Petroleum was unusually active and was higher. Hay was plenty

nents in other articles were generally moderate. The stock market was generally better on Saturday the chief excitement was on Harlem, which rose 9 pe was dull at about 144%. Exchange 157% a 158. Money was in good supply at about 7 per cent for call loans.

ral Hooker Retired and General George 6. Meade at the Head of the Army of

It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that we announce to our readers this morning the retirement of General Hooker and the appointment of Major General George G. Meade. late of the Fifth army corps, to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

With regard to the qualifications of this officer for this supremely important position at this crisis, the reader will be amply satisfied from the simple facts of his military history, which will be found in the special biographical sketch given elsewhere in this paper. Distinguished for his good and gallant conduct in the Mexican war. General Meade, in the peninsular and Maryland campaigns of General McClellan, and in the late eventful Rappahannock campaigns of General Burnside and General Hooker, has still added to his high reputation as a brave, skilful and capable military leader. His merits are approved by the officers of the Army of the Potomac, and we are assured that this appointment as their Commander-in-Chief on the field will be hailed with unqualified satis faction by the soldiers of every State and of every regiment of the army. As we understand this appointment, in another sense, it is a compromise which will be satisfactory not only to the old soldiers of McClellan, but to his friends outside of the army; for, according to our information, Gen. Meade has not been mixed up and is not the creation of any political faction, but the independent professional soldier, who has won his claims to distinction and his present promotion by his sword.

We have no inclination now to deal barehly with Gen. Hooker. In the all important fact that he has been relieved at his own request we recognize an act of patriotism on his part which disarms us of any desire to reproduce the evidence of his experience at the bead of the Army of the Potomac against him. We congratulate him, as well as the country, on the patriotic considerations which have induced him to retire in season to enable his successor to move forward without delay upon the enemy; and the country will feel grateful to President Lincoln that an officer whose record and reputation give every assurance of success is now at the head of the army upon which the safety of the national capital and the fate of The Exciting News from Harri-burg-The Rebels on the Susquehanna-What

The events of yesterday on the western side of the Susquebanna river, between Harrisburg and Columbia, ought to be sufficient to bring within the next three days a hundred thousand armed Pennsylvanians to the rescue. Philadelphia, from her population of half a million, ought to be able to report within twenty-four hours the mustering within her limits of at least twenty-five thousand armed men. All the stupid and embarrassing formatities of red tape, as between county and State, and State and federal authorities, should be cast to the winds, and the people of every county of the Commonwealth, trusting to the general organization and the disposition of their forces by the Governor and by Gen. Couch, should send forward their troops by regiments, battalions and companies as fast as they can be armed and equipped from their own resources, not for thirty days or sixty days, but for the expulsion of the invading army of the rebellion.

The federal administration and Gene ral Meade are now occupied in covering approaches by which this daring rebel army may advance upon Washington or Baltimore; and, if General Meade's army amounted to half a million of men, we conjecture that it could not for several days to come be marched over the interval between its present lines of ocoupation and the army of Lee to the deliverance of Pennsylvania

It appears to us that the cunning rebel Gen ral Lee has been deliberately widening the dis tance between the two armies, in order, first, to draw our Army of the Potomac as far away from Washington as possible before giving battle; and secondly, to prey as long as possible meantime upon the rich counties and towns of Pennsylvania between the Potomac and the Susquehanna. It therefore devolves chiefly upon Pennsylvania, for the present, to arrest the advances of the enemy within her borders. New York has sent to her support some fifteen thousand men or more of our well trained and well equipped State militia. Pennsylvania, acting with similar energy, ought now on ber own account to have fifty thousand soldiers on the Susquehanna.

The ultimate designs of Lee are still the sub ject of conjecture. We cannot believe that beyond a paltry detachment or two he contemplates any military operations east of the Susquebanna. We guess that he is holding the bulk of his army in a position from which he may advance against or retreat from General Meade, as the occasion may invite or require; and that, while busy in collecting supplies in Pennsylvania, he is not the man to neglect his lines of escape—that, in fact, he is not the man to put an unfordable river er a powerful hostile army in his rear for a haphazard dash upon Philadelphia or Baltimore. We believe, in fact, that in advancing to the Susquehanna the forces of Lee have reached their Northern terminus, and that within a day or two his real intentions will be developed in some other direction. He has lost too much time to attempt the passage of the Susquehanna in force, and too much time to move down in search of the great army on his flank. Let Pennsylvania attend to his little detachments of foragers for few days, and prepare for a vigorous support in the rear to the movements of General Meade from Washington, and the end of this rebel invasion will be the end of the rebellion.

The Army of the Potomac, under General Meade, will advance with new life and vigor. and with reinforcements which will enable him to baffle and defeat all the movements of the enemy in any direction. Let Pennsylvania, meantime, do ber duty in behalf of her own people, and New York will not be wanting in additional contributions of soldiers to make sure work of the audacious invader of a neighboring State.

THE ENTERPRISE OF SECRETARY WELLES. When the rebel iron-clad Atlanta was captured by our Monitors a novel tornedo was found attached to her by a boom projecting from her

bow. This device was pronounced by our naval officers an improvement upon the torneds affixed to our Monitors. Now, about a year ago one of the inventors of this style of torpedo laid his plans before Secretary Welles, and offered to attach it to any of our naval vessels for twenty-five hundred dollars. The inventor was informed however that the Department had no money to expend for such purposes. This shows the great enterprise of Secretary Welles. But, besides this, the inventor is very curious to know how the rebels ob tained his plans. He never communicated them to the rebel leaders, and cannot imagine how they could have been secured, except through somebody in our Navy Department; and Secretary Welles is of course too sharp to permit that. We suppose the inventor will have to wait a very long while for this informa-

DISAFFECTION TO THE CONFEDERACY IN NORTH CAROLINA.-For some time there have been reports of disaffection to the Southern conleracy in North Carolina; but it is now stated that it has taken an organized shape, and that the State troops have had three engage ments with the Confederate forces near Wilington. The infection so spread among the North Carolina regiments in the Confederate service that it was found necessary on the part of the rebel Secretary of War to remove them from the State and send in their place Confederate-troops from South Carolina and Georgia. It is also remarkable that the descritions from the North Carolina regiments are very numer-ous of late. There is thus a bright spet in the Southern sky, which may grow wider and wider. A little yeast may leaven the whole mass.

WHAT DO THE REBELS WANT TO COME NORTH For !- Our Harrisburg correspondent informs us that the Confederate soldiers state that they re coming North to hold peace meetings. Let the copperheads, and all others whom it may concern, take notice of the fact.

The Movements and Stratogy of the

Rebots in Ponnsylvania.

The progress of the rebels in their advance upon Harrisburg and their raid into the interior of Pennsylvania has been somewhat slow. The news of this morning and a glance at our map, published elsewhere, will, owever, satisfy any person that they contemplate striking a blow in that vicinity that will require time to recover from. They have guarded well their flanks at every step, and have secured several valuable strategic points, important to them if they contemplate further invasion in that quarter, or merely the capture of Harrisburg and the cutting off communication with Baltimore and Washingon from the West and North by that route. The Cumberland valley, through which the

ebels have been working their way towards Harrisburg, is one of the richest valleys in the world, and under a high state of cultivation The surface of the country is level, and there s no point between Chambersburg and Harrisburg where our forces could make a stand without the danger of having one or both of their flanks turned by the enemy. The Blue Ridge Mountains lie along the northwestern border of the valley; but there are numerou gaps and roads over that range, making it very convenient for a cavalry force to troops. The result is that our small forces in dvance have been compelled to gradually fall of this circumstance, and are taking in a large stock of supplies from the storeho armers in the valley. But that they contem plate more than merely a foraging expedition is vident from the fact that they have driven our cickets in and that a battle is being fought at

Slue Mountain range and near the Duncannon fron Works. The mountains in that vicinity come down almost perpendicular to the banks of the river. A passage for the Central Railroad had to be cut through even to find room for that road to pass along on the banks of the river. If the rebels succeed in driving our pickets and forces from that quarter they will then hold a point that will almost isolate the eastern from the western portion of the State. If they find themselves unable to hold it, a few hours spent in shelling and blasting will place obstructions upon the Pennsylvania Railroad that it will take weeks to remove. It is through this pass of the mountains that all communication between the eastern section of the State and the Juniata valley, as well as that portion of the State west of the Alleghanies, is kept up. Now that the rebels hold the communication through the Cumberland valley with Bedford and the west over the old State road there is no other route open, except a long circuitous one through the upper valley of rebels have driven in our pickets near Duncannon they have shown a knowledge of the coun raid in the way of damaging railroad communication. The rebel forces at Sterrett's Gap are also in easy striking distance of the aqueduct near the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna canals, and also but a few miles fr two important railroad bridges across the

The rebel forces at Gettysburg appear, on down to Hanover, and thence to its junction with the Northern Central Railroad, a few miles elow York, which place our later telegrams state they have captured. This completely cuts off communication between Harrisburg and Baltimore and Washington, except by the of Philadelphia and Havre de Grace. In fact, that is the only railroad communication now eft between Washington and the North. It is vet uncertain whether the rebel forces at Hanorer Junction intend to move from York and cross to Columbia and strike the Pennsylvania Railroad near Lancaster, or to follow the Northern Central Railroad down from the Junction towards Baltimore. It is already

The bluffs on the opposite side of the river at Harrisburg furnish an excellent place for rifle oits and intrenchments for the defence of the city from that direction; but should the enemy contemplate a raid into the Lebanon valley and the northern part of the State, and the fords of the Susquehanna above and below Harrisburg be low enough for their passage, the city would be flanked. We imagine, however, that all of these fords are by this time well guarded by our troops, and we trust that sufficient force has been sent to Sterrett's Gap and Duncannor to prevent the rebels obtaining pessession of these points long enough to damage the railroads to any extent. With the fords and that point secured a small force on the opposite side of the river can prevent the capture of Harrisburg, and thus stay the progress of the invaders until a sufficient force is gathered to drive them from the State or destroy them. It will be thus seen that matters in the Susquehanna are not as happy as some people would have us believe If however, the administration bave given Gen Smith, who is now in command of the fortifica tions at Harrisburg, sufficient authority to act. we have full considence that the rebels will not be able to continue their raid on this side of the river anywhere in that vicinity.

THE CONDITION OF THE PARK BARRACKS .- We made a statement in our city news a few days ago that the Park Barracks were in a very filthy condition. We received a communication on the subject on Saturday from the Superintendent, which we publish to-day. Yesterday we received another communication on behalf of the seldiers of the Twenty-first National Guard, which we also publish, to the effect that so abominable was the state of the barracks that if they were to be ordered to quarter there they would go home—that the most splendld fare they could get would not tempt them to try a sojourn there. From various other sources we likewise have the same testimony. Under these circumstances the best thing the Superintendent cas do is to remedy the evil by putting the barracks in a cleanly condition. Let him have them scoured out and freshly whitewashed, and if he does not do so the Common Council should abolish the barracks altogether. In their present state they are of no possible use to the soldiers, while at the same time they are a nuisance to the city.

INROADS OF PENNSYLVANIANS .- Our city is full of Pennsylvanians. The trains and steamboats it is said, are crowded with them. What are they doing here? Are they to take the places vacated by our galiant soldiers who have gone to defend the Keystone State !

The Robel Privateers and the Navy De

While there is every reason to believe that the formidable privateer Tacony has been destroyed and her crew captured, thus ridding our northern coasts of a dangerous enemy, the rebels are still exercising a most desi mastership of the seas in that quarter. There are at the present moment three other priva cers—one of them a steamer—lying off the Bay of Fundy, ready for mischief among our fishing squadron. What that steamer is no one knows-whether she is a new vessel from England, or the privateer Georgia, which has worked her way up from Southern waters. Certain it is that the vessels navigating these waters are in imminent danger of capture, and in fact are being taken and burned every day. There is a vessel-the Shawmut-due here today having on board the crews of four vessels destroyed by the enemy, and we may hear at any moment of the destruction of numerous White this scourge is sweeping our coast

what is the Navy Department doing? It is true

the government has sent a good many vessels to sea in search of the privateers; but many of them are sailing vessels. Now there are lying idle at the wharves of this city at least six splendid steamers, and others of lesser note, which the government could have by applying for them. There are the Atlantic, Baltic, Illinois, Empire City, Ariel and Ocean Queen, all fast sailers, all capable of carrying a heavy armament and a full crew; but it appears that, owing to some petty piques and jealousies on the part of the department or its agents-for some reason or other most discreditable to the government—these fine ships will not be employed. In themselves demolish the privateers and afford protect to our merchant marine. In the case of the Baltic and Atlantic, the government refuses to charter them unless the merchants of New York guarantee the war risk-that is, agree to pay the owners their value if they should be lost This is an extraordinary compact to demand and, we believe, is without precedent. Why should not the government accept the whole responsibility in a crisis like this, if it is disposed to assume any? Why should a number of individual merchants be required to indemnify the government for a loss sustained in the most important public service which it is now called upon to perform? It is true that the New York merchants have manifested an apathy and indifference in this matter of the privaexplicable. The example set by Boston, and the still more brilliant exploit of the people of Portland, which entitles them to immortal honor and puts the lethargy of the Navy Department to shame, should teach our merchants a lesson as to the duty and necessity of self-protection. Pennsylvania, too, might learn from the Portlanders the fruition of the old Greek proverb, "that God helps those who help themselves." If the spirit which animated the citizens of Portland was prevalent in Pennsylvania there would not be an invader on her soil to-day bombarding her capital and striking terror into her people.

The protection of the coasts should not be left solely to private enterprise and private valor. The government should charter the fleet of magnificent steamers now lying idle in this harbor and send them to sea at once, be fore any more disasters occur.

It is estimated that the loss now sustained and that which will be necessarily sustained hereafter, even under the most favorable circumstances, by the people of Pennsylvania, in con-sequence of the rebel invision, will amount to fifty millions of dollars. The damage will be greatly enhanced if the Dutch farmers connue to run away. By a spirited resistance the injury would be lessened and the invaders the oner driven back.

DISCIPLINE IN THE SOUTHERN ARMY .- The or der of General Ewell, threatening to punish every citizen of Chambersburg who should sell spirituous drinks to his tro evidence of the superior discipline in the Southern army, which makes it the formidable machine it is. The discipline in the Union army is extremely loose, and the evil consequences are seen more and more every day Ardent drink has done more to demoralize bott officers and men than any other influence.

IMPORTANT FROM ROSECRANS' DEPARTMENT Capture of Three Thousand

Gallant Dash of the Union Cavalry.

Rebels.

Rebel Despatches of Importance Seized. Re.,

Louisville, June 28, 1863 To day's Nashville Union reports that one division the Union army captured three thousand rebels of Saturday, when going through Hoover's Gap. There are

The Union also states that the Seventeenth Indian mounted infantry, being surrounded by four regiments of rebel inlantry, cat their way through, taking a number of prisoners. Colonel Miller, of General Negley's division

reported wounded in the eye.
A special despatch from Manchester, Tennessee, to the Louisville Journal, says Colorel Wilder's, mounted infan-try dashed into Manchester, capturing a large party of rebess, including Captain Anderson, of the First Res-

tocky (rebel) cavalry.

Wilder's scouts captured yesterday a courier from Morgan and Wheeler's command with important despatches.

Bragg reviewed the robol troops at Flower's Gap on

Colonel Wilder's forces burned the trestle work yester-

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG

Affaire Progressing Pavorably on the LOUBYRTH, Ky . June 28, 1863.

The Chattanooga Rebel of the 26th hays firing continues with increasing rapidity at Vicksburg.

Caree, June 27, 1842.

The latest dates from Vicksburg are to the evening of the 21st. The cannonading on the 20th and 21st, reported yesterday, is confirmed, but there are no particulars. The steamer Lebanon, from Cincinnati to Yazoo Landing, sank near Eurricane Island, in the Ohio river, on Thursday, with ammunities and government stores. most of which was lost. An ammunition harge in to

The Crews of Vessels Captured by the Tacony. Tacony.

Glocamers, June 28, 1868.

The pilot boat Wanderer, of Nawburyport, has arrive rish the crews of the schoolers Ada, Wanderer and roher, captured by the bark Tacony, and put on board is ship Shatennic, which reasel is now in additional parts.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

Order for Boorniting the Voteran Votun

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. | WASHINGTON, June 23, 1863. at any time within ninety days from this date in the re

troops now in the neld as may re-culist, in accordance with the provisions of this order, will constitute a for to be designated "Voteran Volunteers."

and have served for not less than nine months, and ca pass the examination required by the mustering regula-tions of the United States, may be estimated under this order as voteran volunteers, in accordance with the

the service as a voteran under this order shall be outitle to receive from the United States one month's pay An advance, and a bounty and premium of \$402, to be paid as

i.—Upon being mustered into service he chait be paid one month's pay in advisor, thirteen dollars; first in stainment of bounty, twenty five dollars; premium, two dollars. Total payment on muster, forty dollars.

2.—At the first regular pay day, or two mouths after muster in, an additional instalment of bounty will be

first year's service an additional instalment of bo will be paid—afty dollars. 6 .- At the first regular pay day after eighteen

vice an additional instalment of bounty will be

7 .- At the first regular pay day after two and a hal

Fifth.-If the government shall not require troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of the service before the expiration of their term of enustment, they shall receive upon being mustered out the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the cause as if the full term had been served. The legal noise of volunteers who die in service shall be entitled to receive soldier's death.
Sixth.—Veteran volunteers enlisted under this orde

will be permitted, at their option, to enter old region now in the field; but their service will continue for by persons who have been in service and have shown themselves properly qualified for command. As a badge of honorable distinction service chevrous will be furnish-ed by the War Department, to be worn by the veteran

pired will be authorized, on proper application and ap-proval of their respective Governors, to raise companies and regiments within the period of sixty days; and if the company or regiment authorized to be raised shall be filled up and mustered into service within the said of the date of their original commissions, and for the time engaged in recruiting they will be entitled to receiv

the pay belonging to their rank.

Eighth.—Volunteers or militie now in Eighth.—Volunteers or militie town of the corn of service will expire within sinety days, and who term of service at least nine mentals shall then have been in service at least nine mentals and premium of four hundred and two dollars, provided they re-enlist, before the expiration of this present term, for three years
from date of re-enlistment or for the war, and said bounty
and premium shail be paid in the manner herein provided for other troops re-entering the service.

Nin/A.—After the expiration of ninety days from this

re-enlistment or for the war shall be entitled to the afore said bounty and premium of four hundred and two del-lars, to be paid in the manner herein provided for other

troops re-entering the service.

Tenth --Officers in service, whose regi nies may re-enlist, in accordance with the pro-this order, before the expiration of their pres shall have their commissions continued so as to their date of rank as fixed by their original mo

Eleventh. - As soon after the expiration of their origina term of enlistment as the exigencies of the service will permit a furlough of thirty days will be granted to more who may re culiet in accordance with the pro

Tw ifth .- Volunteers enlisted under this order will be credited as three years men in the quotas of their re-spective States. Instructions for the appointment of re-cruiting officers and for enlisting veteran volunteers will

By order of the E D. Townsons, Assestant Adjutant Coneral.

GENERAL NEWS.

CAPTURES OF RESEL VESSELS. Commander Citz, of the United States at sumer Juniala, reports to the Navy Department from "off the Island of Cuba," under date of the 13th inst., that on the afternoon of that day he fell id with and captured the schooner Fashion, of Mebile, sailing under rebel colors, and tended with a quantity of sail, sods sah and carbonate of sods.

Lieutenant Commander McCauley, of the United States steamer Fort Henry, reports having captured on the 14th of May, in Wacassan bay a flatboat loaded with corn. The boats of the Fort Henry also captured, on the 22d

Commander McCauley also reports that on the 30th uit bay, a copper fastened sloop.

On the evening of the same day captured a sow loaded with fifty seven bales of fair cotton, averaging over five

hundred pounds each. The scow was a rebel soldiers, who were made prisoners. On the evening of the 2d last, the launch of the Fort Henry captured, off the month of Crystal river, a coston barge loaded with thirty bales of upland and nine bales. Sea Island cotton, capturing three men who were in

On the 5th instant the boate of the Fort Henry cap tured off the Withelacocchie river a sloop hoat, wi

On the 10th lestant, near the same place, o

or the fold lostest, hear the same place, captured a skiff and flat loaden with corn, consigned to D. Yulee.

Lect. tommander Bennies, of the gunboat Tahoma, reports to the Department, from Tampa Bay, June 8, the capture of the schooner Statesman, two days previously, loaded with cotton. She had no flag or papers. GENERAL CAMERON'S STATEMENTS IN REPER GENERALS M'CLELLAN AND PRANELIS

A gentleman her reached this city who states that General Cameron admitted to him that he stated publishy that McClellan and Frank'lls should be restored to com-THE DISTRICT OF COLDUBIA COLORED REGIMENT.

The military authorities are taking up all negro va-grants and are seeding them to camp to serve in the regi-

grants and are sending them to camp to serve in the regi-ment that is now raising here.

THE NEXT GOVERNMENT COTTON SALE.

In pursuance of the direction of the Secretary of the
Treasury, and of notice bereto'ure published, the second
sale of captured and abandoned cotton will take place at
St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, the 5th day of July next. A PAYMASTER'S OFFICE ROBBED, BUT THE MONEY RECOVERED.

The office of Paymaster A. B. Williams was robbed yes

terday of thirty-seven hundred dollars. The mo been recovered, however, with the exception of two hun dred dollars, by detectives Hogse and Pugan, of the Tree